

Stalls.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"BULO" Capt. H. Formes	WEDNESDAY, 5th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Malchow	About THURSDAY, 6th May.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. E. Gathemann	FRIDAY, 21st May, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembil	Beginning of May.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL. TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STREAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, OCEANVIEW	ERNEST SIMONS	Sellier	26th April, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	27th April, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYMERIN	BROCK	Broc	10th May, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOMKIN	Charbonnel	11th May, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers, at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoon.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents.

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

HONGKONG-MANILA- ILOILO-CEBU.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong and above ports.

Steamship	Tonnage	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
S.S. "RIGEL"	1,770	Clevert	MANILA	About 30th April, 1909.
S.S. "MANDAL"	1,917	Erickson	Do	

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1909.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 69.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 15 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephones: Nos. 876, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

EXPRESS TRAINS Co

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, etc., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July 1909.

NOTICE

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write cards of introduction to the Chinese examination, and to the Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

No. 39, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL. The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronized by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made, as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, etc., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary, and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

15th May, 1901.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate. AN INSPECTION INVITED. Hongkong, 6th August, 1908.

Dentistry.

TSEI TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY. STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUER STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 2nd FLOOR.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

PARENT AND CHILD.

PUNISHMENTS THAT SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

It used to be a firm and settled conviction in the mind of the average English parent that the education of no child was complete unless it included a definite amount of physical punishment. That view is gradually giving way to another. Some parents would no more think of inflicting pain upon a child as a deterrent than of administering a dose of poison. And the severe thrashing which used to be considered good for the soul of the small boy, have given way to much milder measures—measures so mild, indeed, as to invite the derision of the archer who is the subject of the discipline in question. A number of boys, large and small, will, if they be frank, admit that they would much rather undergo castigation—literally punishment with stripes—on the place which, as a learned judge once said, nature made for the purpose, than write an "imp" of a hundred lines. But then the small boy, when he goes to school, is usually of an age when the "cussedness" born within him shows itself; and there are little boys to whom physical punishment is a really terrible thing.

THE ABUNDING ENERGY OF CHILDHOOD.

Whether punishment is good or bad for children, one thing is certain—that there are punishments that should never be inflicted. They are those that are hastily inflicted, and those that inflict mental torture on a developing, and therefore exceedingly sensitive nervous organization. During the first twelve years of life the child, boy or girl, is in that plastic condition, mentally and bodily, under which slight causes may have life-long results. The mind is responsive to every impression, the body to every touch. The perpetual "Why?" of the small boy and girl is often wearisome, and the curiosity that leads to an unceasing attention to the doings and sayings of their elders is often embarrassing. But all is just as natural as is the bodily activity that brings the infant out into the garden to play, back to the house with a hopelessly bedabbled pinafore, several distinct bruises, and a score of scratches, due to a serious misunderstanding with the stable cat. To such inquiries with "Children should be seen, not heard," to discourage the God-given gift of attention with the cat, that "little pitchers have long ears" drives the child back upon itself, and may repress a faculty that, after all, is of supreme importance in the human organism. Equally to be deprecated is the process of violently shaking, and then dragging by one small arm, the grubby infant up to the nursery to be roughly washed and "changed." He has only done what the puppy does when it digs in the flower bed, upsets the temper of the hen with chickens, and rolls in a puddle—and is quite as normal and healthy.

THE DANGER OF CASUAL PUNISHMENTS.

Actual brutality is not the only source of injury to a child. The bones are little more than cartilage, the skin is very tender, the muscles very soft. Many of the casual punishments that mothers and nurses hardly think of as such, are dangerous. Do not shake a child. The bones are easily displaced, while the agitation resulting is extremely harmful, and the ensuing mental condition is one of utter confusion. Let the parent recall the sensation of missing a step in the dark, and pause before resorting to this method of correction. Another practice to be deprecated is pushing an obstinate child from behind. Many nerve centres are found in the back, and shocks of this description lead to nervousness, even if they do not cause a fall, with a consequent wrenching of the unset spine and limbs. "Oh, it's too light to be felt," some might reply. Not at all. The unconscious force exerted in the most ordinary muscular movement is considerable, as anyone will realize who thinks of his sensations when coming involuntarily in contact with the edge of a table.

AVOID IMPLANTING THE PRINCIPLE OF FEAR.

Never pull a child's ear, be it ever so lightly. The ear drum is one of the most delicate of organs even in adults, and with a child such treatment may result in permanent deafness, still less should the ear be boxed, for the sudden concussion of air on the drum may cause a rupture that will seriously handicap the unfortunate victim all through life. Perhaps, however, the most inhuman of all punishments that are hardly looked upon as punishments is the practice of shutting an infant in a dark cupboard. It raises a primitive fear, terror of the night, instinctive in children and savages. Fear, once implanted, means loss of spirit and independence, and produces a poor, timid thing, unable to face the crises of life. Children so treated often work themselves into a state of nervous agitation that does not subside for days. Very many cases of nervous breakdowns are, indeed, started in the days of childhood by sheer lack of reflection.

As to what punishments should be employed—that is a different question; but a few "don'ts" are quite a useful contribution to this discussion.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

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WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

Signal No. 1. A CONE point upwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

Signal No. 2. A CONE point upwards and 1/2 U.M. below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

Signal No. 3. A DRUM. Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

Signal No. 4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

Signal No. 5. A CONE point downwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

Signal No. 6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

Signal No. 7. A BALL. Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

Signal No. 8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office.

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:

Cape Rock. Aberdeen.

Waglan. San Ki Wan.

Stanley. Sai Kung.

Cape Collinson. Sha Tau Kok.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light House.

F. O. YOUNG, Director.

24th April, 1909.

Intimations.

PAART BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY SIEMSEN & Co.

Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1909.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

Intimation.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.NEW GOODS
FOR
CHILDREN'S
WEARWashing
Sailor Suits.JACK
TAR
HATSPITH
TOPEES

CANVAS

and

TAN GLACE
SHOES

and

SANDALS

Moderate Prices.

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

and

28, Queen's Road.

Entertainment

COMING! COMING!

THE
HIPPODROME
CIRCUS AND
MENAGERIE.LOCATION:
CAUSEWAY BAY.GRAND OPENING NIGHT:
WEDNESDAY, 28th inst.

Box Plan.

ROBINSON PIANO CO.

A. JACKSON,

Representative.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1909. [32]

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DERFFLINGER,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th of April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th of April, at 9.15 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 2nd of May, 1909, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Risks of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1909. [5]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

BEST AMERICAN

SUGAR CORN SEEDS

IN PACKETS,

at

10 Cents each.

Apply to—

GRACA & CO.,

No. 27, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1909. [359]

Telegrams:

"Cyclometer."

Telephones:

482.

WE SELL,

HIRE,

and RE-BUILD

MOTOR

CARS,

BOATS,

LAUNCHES.

TYPEWRITERS.

DEPOT—KOWLOON.

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

and

DRAGON CYCLE
DEPOT,

HEAD OFFICE and SHOW

ROOMS,

88-86, Des Vaux Road, Central.

Hongkong

PEKING AND THE RAILWAY
LOAN.

Since last we referred to the subject of the Canton-Hankow Railway loan, we have been presented with a somewhat sensational statement of the German Syndicate's view of the situation, a demand, scarcely less interesting for any connection of the German Government with the projected loan, and the announcement of Sir John Jordan's protest against the conclusion of the bargain without previous reference to the British Government. Beyond this there has been a pregnant silence, into which it may be permissible to read a special significance in view of the three items of news that we have quoted. It must be confessed that the German Syndicate's assertion that the understanding with the British and French groups broke down only because the latter refused to admit their German collaborators on an equal footing, is slightly discounted by the facts of the case as known from other sources. The British and French financiers' position was practically no more than this, if money were to be lent to China, it must be on the terms of the Canton-Kowloon loan, which contain, *inter alia*, the important provision of a foreign chief accountant for the supervision of all expenditure; and on this basis a provisional *entente* was undoubtedly, though unofficially, arranged between the three groups on March 2. Less than a week later, the public is informed, without any subsequent contradiction, that a preliminary agreement has been arrived at between Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, on terms more favourable than those of the Tientsin-Pukou loan. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the German Syndicate should be charged with deliberate disregard of its understanding with the British and French groups, and the suspicion to which that change of attitude have given rise are amply deflected by the official statement issued from Berlin that "the German Government has nothing to do with the Canton-Hankow Railway Loan."

But there is something in the wording of that *communiqué*, especially in its peculiar conclusion that if the British Government thinks it has any reason to complain, it must settle the matter with the Chinese Government, which suggests that the statement is intended to go beyond the mere denial of official complicity in the German Syndicate's behaviour. There is reason to believe that the latter's representatives in Peking may already be beginning to negotiate over the final acceptance of terms which British and French financiers steadily refuse to consider. The prospect of regulating the construction of the Canton-Hankow line for the German advantage, after the manner of what has been done on the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway, is considerably narrowed by the Chinese Government's recognition of the Japanese claim that half the engineers retained for the work are to be drawn from Japan. In these circumstances it is conceivable that the published statements of the German Government and Syndicate are designed to prepare the way for a graceful surrender of a position which threatens to become untenable. The effect of the official *communiqué* is to throw the major responsibility of the preliminary agreement upon China; and if it can be shown that she has failed to act up to her engagements to Great Britain, we may be asked to understand that the German representatives would be the last to encourage China to do business with themselves until she has fulfilled her written promises in other directions. If this interpretation should appear too bold a one to be read into the utterances of the Berlin Foreign Office and the Syndicate, it must be remembered that the British Government's protest, delivered to the Waiwupu on April 7 or 8 was probably of sufficient strength to warn China that she would run the risk of alienating a valuable friend by disregarding it; and that the authorities in Peking would have begun to give signs of anxiety to reconsider their position *vis-à-vis* of the German Syndicate. Almost immediately after the publication of the preliminary agreement between Grand Councillor Chang and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, a series of consultations was held in London between representatives of the three foreign groups; and by these, taken in conjunction with the subsequent *travaux* of events in Peking, there appears to be reasonable ground for hope that some compromise may be effected.

Apart from the rival interests of foreign financiers, the whole episode is yet another example of the division of counsels that prevails at Peking. With every allowance for the legitimate desire of all governments to make the best possible terms for themselves, the had faith of Chang Chih-tung has placed China in an undoubtedly invidious position and, though the point need not be further emphasized, it is what might have been a very profitable position. Yet even without the strong intervention of the British Minister at Peking, it is not improbable that the Grand Councillor's preliminary agreement with the German Syndicate might have failed of its ultimate ratification by the Ministry of Finance. The attitude of native shareholders in the railway towards the proposed bargain has not yet been shown; but they have already given evidence of unmistakable hostility to the whole principle of a Government loan for the construction of the railway; and in the present state of tension that prevails between Peking and the provinces, it is questionable how far the Government could have acted in defiance of any decided expression of feeling by the latter. In Peking itself the advice of Grand Councillor Chang, as Comptroller-in-Chief of railway matters, is technically paramount. But for some time past the prevailing feature of the mutual relationships of higher officials would appear to have been a state of general mistrust, in which no man has courage to assert himself and take the lead; while it is said that the one point on which all are agreed is a kind of instinctive opposition to whatever most notably resembles a foreign concession. Compromise is enough of that feeling is it remains to be seen

whether the tactics to which it gives rise are not hopelessly misdirected as regards the nation's most vital interests, and whether it is possible for China to adopt foreign methods of development without accepting foreign advice. In the vast masses of her industrious population, not to speak of her unknown natural resources, there is a material which might be turned to incalculable advantage by a determined ruler. Sooner or later such a man must, presumably, be found, but at present it has to be confessed that the search for him is not hopeful.—*N. C. D. News.*

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.
No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFOR TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16, DES VOUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FUATS in WATSON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1909. [15]

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon.
Apply to—

E. M. RAYMOND,
c/o Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.,
St. George's Building.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1909. [330]

TO LET.

TWO AIRY ROOMS in a house on BELLIOS TERRACE, first row, entrance from Robinson Road. Moderate Rental. For particulars, apply to—

"HOUSEHOLDER,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [239]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—
THE COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [188]

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises.

CHAMBERS with Bathroom and use of Kitchen in No. 37, WYNDHAM STREET known as "College Chambers."

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [313]

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Prince's Buildings.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1909. [292]

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 5, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [248]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [52]

Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 57½ lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 94 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1908. [56]

AN APPRAL.

THE SUPERIORNESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPRAISE to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old basis.
Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiorness will also be most grateful for any FANCY or OLD KNITWEAR to be made into Apparel for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For their life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extract of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, L.R.C.P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists."

WANTED.

AN ADVANCED SPECIALIST, just breaking up his general collection, intending to confine himself to the Far Eastern countries, would be glad to hear from any collectors who have Hongkong, Siam, Japan, and French Surcharged Offices in South China, &c., &c., to exchange or sell. Bank References. Apply to—
Lt. Colonel NEWMAN,
c/o "China Critic," Tientsin. [316]

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, for the Supply of the undermentioned Stores for H. M. F. M. Cruiser *Vasco da Gama*, while in this Harbour, during the month of May, 1909, will be received by the Captain, care of the Portuguese Consulate, No. 47, Wyndham Street, until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 27th April—

ENGINE ROOM STORES.
WINE and PROVISIONS.
STATIONERY.

Full particulars and any necessary information may be obtained on application at the Portuguese Consulate.
The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

JOAO J. LEIRIA,
Consul for Portugal,
Portuguese Consulate,
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1909. [364]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [150]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. O. D. Thomson, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on MONDAY, the 26th April, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., within her residence, No. 5, Mountain View, The Peak.

THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

Double and Single IRON BEDSTEADS with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with GLASS, DRESSING TABLES, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, TEAKWOOD CHAIRS, SION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, BLACKWOOD CURIO STAND and TEA TABLE, &c., &c.

ALSO

A Quantity of BOOKS.

Catalogues will be issued.
On view on Saturday, the 24th instant.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1909. [357]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on TUESDAY, the 27th April, 1909, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF AMERICAN BEER (In Quarts and Pints).

TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1909. [368]

Intimations.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL

TO

R. G. H. BYTESON WRIGHT,

LATE HEADMASTER QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE Undersigned invite subscriptions from past and present Pupils of Central School and Queen's College towards a fund which it is proposed to raise to provide a MEMORIAL for Dr. GEORGE H. BATESON WRIGHT, until recently Headmaster of Queen's College and now retired.

The form the memorial is to take will be determined by the amount of the subscriptions available for the purpose.

When a sufficiently large sum of money has been collected a meeting of subscribers will be held at a time and place to be fixed by notice for the purpose of discussing the subject and appointing a committee.

In the meantime subscriptions will be received by the undersigned.

LAU CHU PAK,

HO-KOM-TONG.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1909. [36]

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT
FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of the Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNOT BISCUITS.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908. [40]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES.

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL OIL
and
P & O SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [12]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS,
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a specialty.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [136]

THE RATION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGS (TASTELSS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature is so to speak, is searched by the scientific for its secrets and happiness of man. Science has indeed made great strides during the past century, and among them—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine come first.

THE RATION is a preparation of the most refined and purest of the medicinal herbs, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Russia, Austria, Italy, Japan, Malacca, &c., the well-known Chinese, and, indeed by all who are regarded as reliable in such matters, including the celebrated

Chinese, and those by whom it was once given since uniformly adopted, and that this worthy preparation of those who are regarded as reliable in such matters, including the celebrated

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Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's HYGIENOL, AND BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price per Pint.....50 cents
" " Gallon.....5.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1909.

OPIUM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

In anticipation of frantic efforts of the Chinese to evade the Federal opium law which goes into effect on April 1st, Internal Revenue Collector Muenster and Revenue Agent But F. Thomas have been cleaning up all the empty opium cans which they can find in the Chinese quarter that they may not be refilled with opium of local manufacture, reports the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Thousands of empty tins have been seized and destroyed and hundreds of dollars in compromise penalties have been collected in the past few weeks.

These copper cans, or tins as they are called, bear import stamps, which the law requires be defaced as soon as the can is opened, just as the revenue stamp on a cigar box is defaced. It would be possible, if the stamp was not mutilated, to refill the can with opium and the revenue agents would have no means of knowing that it was not imported before the law went into effect.

This law prohibits the importation of opium after April 1st, except for medicinal purposes. This means that only crude opium may be imported, and in order to furnish poppy dreams for the devotees of the black smoke illicit opium "factories," like illicit moonshine stills, will spring up all through the Chinese quarter. The crude opium contains too high a percentage of morphine to make it available for smoking, but the illegal "factories" may succeed in producing the stuff ready for smoking, and fill the empty cans with their product.

There is now no opium remaining in the Government's bonded warehouses, and but small stocks on hand with the dealers throughout the country. A consignment of 400 cases of 100 five-leaf tins each is coming on the *Chiba*, which is expected to arrive within a week. After that no more may come in through the "custom-houses." Neither will it pay to smuggle it, for a recent convention of opium dealers in China raised the price in that country from \$10 to \$20 per pound.

Many of the leading Chinese in this country, including the consular and diplomatic representatives, are urging their countrymen to give up the use of the drug, but it is going to be hard on the habitual user to "wear off," hence the anticipation of the revenue officers of illicit opium "factories."

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 20 of 1908, entitled an Ordinance amending the Interpretation Ordinance, 1897, and to remove an ambiguity in the construction of the same.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Monmouth* leaves to-morrow morning for Wei-hai-wei. She will convey a huge target for battle practice there.

A SOLDIER named John Henry Scarr was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions, this morning, for committing an offence contrary to law.

FOR stealing five pieces of brass from the Naval Yard yesterday a coolie named Lai To got two months' hard labour and three hours' stocks in the Police Court, this morning.

DR. Francis Clark has been appointed honorary treasurer and Mr. J. M. Beck has been appointed a member of the Church Body for the year 1909, vice Mr. R. Hancock resigned.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. L. Denny to act as Crown Solicitor during the absence on leave of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley or until further notice, with effect from 19th inst.

WE are requested to draw attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of Mrs. O. D. Thomson, 5, Mountain View, the Peak, which is to take place on Monday, the 26th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

WE have been informed that a number of the Asiatic British subjects who attended the meetings held in Bangkok to consider the treaty, have decided not to sign any petition against it.—*Bangkok Times*.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. J. Gompertz to be Police Judge of the Supreme Court of Hongkong with effect from the 21st March.

THREE seemed to have been a disturbance in Gough Street last night. A quarrel between two ricksha coolies resulted in one stabbing the other in the chest. The alleged assailant, Wong On, was arrested, while the injured man was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital. Accused was charged in the Police Court this morning and remanded.

IT is stated by a Chinese report that the Lung-kuangshanku (Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce) has ruled that the Trade-Mark Department of this ministry should be duly protected. Applications to register similar trade-marks that have already been placed on the register will be refused. Furthermore, Chinese merchants are forbidden to imitate foreign trade-marks.

SIX weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks was the sentence imposed on a lad named Tsui Chiu, in the Police Court, this morning, for the larceny of a quantity of clothing, etc., from a house "boy" at Mount Austin Barracks, the other day. Accused entered the barracks during the absence of the complainant and annexed a silver watch and chain, valued at \$10 and about \$15 worth of clothing.

MORRIS BOW, the commercial traveller of the Far East, will have to serve his term of two months' imprisonment for the larceny by bail of \$500 belonging to a woman named Doris Jackson. Accused was convicted a week or so ago, and his application for a re-hearing of the case, which was granted, and which concluded, yesterday, resulted in the magistrate (Mr. J. H. Kemp) confirming his previous decision.

THE advantage of a lawyer being a public man, and also a linguist, is set forth in this paragraph:—We understand, says the *South London Press*, that while Mr. Bellios, the prospective Unionist candidate for Watford, was in Hongkong, whether he has just returned, he was asked to accept a brief to defend a Chinaman accused of murder. After a long argument Mr. Bellios, much to the surprise of the whole court, challenged the interpreter in the Chinese language, and succeeded in getting his client off with only two years' imprisonment. It was no small compliment to the legal and linguistic skill of Mr. Bellios that within forty-eight hours of this case being heard he had no fewer than five briefs offered to him by Chinamen living in the district.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The following is the programme of the Philharmonic Concert to be given on Tuesday night in the city hall at 9.15 pm:—

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Part Song..... | 2. Symphonic..... |
| Chorus and Orchestra..... | Chorus and Orchestra..... |
| (a) When Gretchen sings..... | (b) D. E. Grove..... |
| (c) When Gretchen sings..... | (d) D. E. Grove..... |
| 3. Part Song..... | 4. Part Song..... |
| (unaccompanied)..... | (unaccompanied)..... |
| 5. Part Song..... | 6. Part Song..... |
| Chorus..... | Chorus..... |
| 7. Song Cycle..... | 8. Song Cycle..... |
| On Jhelum River..... | On Jhelum River..... |
| 9. Song Cycle..... | 10. Song Cycle..... |
| On Jhelum River..... | On Jhelum River..... |
| 11. Song Cycle..... | 12. Song Cycle..... |
| On Jhelum River..... | On Jhelum River..... |

"On Jhelum River" is a song cycle dealing with the fortunes of two lovers Ashoo and Soubahna. It opens with a prelude for the piano followed by a striking duet where the lovers are seen happily together on the eve of separation. In the absence of Soubahna, Ashoo is sold by her parents to a rich thesmith but Soubahna returning in time they elope together on the eve of her wedding marriage. The work contains some eight or so numbers and is being done here for the first time. MacCann's work will be performed by a chorus and orchestra of 70 performers. Tickets may be had at the Robinson Piano Co. at 25 each.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held at the Company's office, St. George's Building, at noon, to-day, for the purpose of presenting the report of the directors, together with a statement of accounts to 28th February, 1909, and electing directors and auditors. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar occupied the chair. There were also present:—Mr. E. G. Barrett (director), Mr. W. H. Wickham (manager), Dr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. H. F. Carmichael, J. Owen Hughes, G. J. B. Sayer, Leung Yan Po, R. K. Roberts, O. Baptista, L. E. Ozorio, To Tso Hing, Leung Wing Sang and E. W. Terrey.

The Chairman read the notice convening the meeting. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. Your directors have pleasure in submitting these accounts, showing as they do, the results of a successful year's working. The balance at the credit of working account amounted to \$12,381.49, as compared with \$156,509.32, the result of the previous twelve months' working. At the first view this would seem to point to a retrograde movement in the affairs of the Company, but such can hardly be considered to be the case when the facts are examined. It will be in the recollection of shareholders that the Company reduced their scale of charges for electric power at the commencement of the year under review, entailing an immediate loss of some 15% in the revenue derived from this service. You will also notice that the amount charged for agency and office expenses has this year been increased to \$8,000 from the figure of \$6,000, at which it has stood since the Company's year ending 30th April, 1903. Your Board have sanctioned this increase on account of the considerable extensions in the Company's operations that have taken place in the meantime. When I mention that in the interval of six years the number of the accounts issued annually for collection have nearly trebled, you will realize that this entails a larger expenditure both for clerical assistance and for staffs and I trust this increased remuneration to the agents will meet with the approval of shareholders. Turning to the profit and loss account, the balance at credit, including the amount brought forward from last year, amounts to \$161,702.91. After deducting \$3,000 for directors' fees, a sum of \$158,702.91 remains available for appropriation, which your directors propose to deal with as follows:—To pay a dividend of 10 per cent, say \$1,000, per share on 50,000 shares, \$500,000; to pay a bonus of 2 per cent, say 20 cents per share on 50,000 shares, \$10,000; to write off account for depreciation, \$56,382.15; to pay to next account, \$5,195.48; making a total of \$158,702.91. I trust this proposal will have your sanction and approval, following out as it does the policy which your Board has consistently adopted for many years past and to which the continued prosperity and progress of the company and the maintenance of the dividend to shareholders may be largely attributed. The success of the new Diesel engine plant renders it essential to write off a substantial amount from the value of the older steam plant and the changes and alterations we propose making in the near future in the station buildings renders it equally necessary to write down buildings and property. Some shareholders may have noticed the omission from the report of the usual statement of the equivalent number of lamps, &c., connected to the company's system. This arises, not from any desire to withhold information on the point, but because, owing to recent changes, and amongst these the introduction of metallic filament lamps, it is impossible to say with any approach to accuracy what is the equivalent number of lamps connected. For the information of shareholders I may say that the rate of increase in the amount of electric power sold to consumers shows a distinct advance over that of the previous year and this extended use may no doubt be attributed in some part to the reduction in charges before mentioned. As regards the prospect for the present year, the extended use of the more economical metallic filament lamps may for a time result in a decreased consumption of electric current, but I trust that any falling off in this respect will be more than compensated by the connection of new consumers who may be expected to be attracted by the lessened cost of electric lighting. The number of electric lifts and air lamps connected remains the same as last year, viz., 24 and 25, respectively. The erection and adjustment of this two-Diesel alternator sets, in progress at the date of our last annual general meeting, was subject to various delays so that the sets were not brought into regular working until July last. With the exception of minor troubles, which have been or are in process of rectification, the sets have given satisfactory service and the economy in fuel cost resulting from their use has justified their adoption. Your Board have therefore sanctioned negotiations for the purchase of a third set of similar power and trust if all goes well that this set may be in course of erection this time next year. In order to provide room for this set we hope to dispose of two of the old steam sets and it is intended during the coming winter to complete the reconstruction of the engine room, partially carried out in 1907. The completion of this work has had to be delayed until after the erection and bringing into service of a new switchboard which may be expected to be delivered shortly. During the last winter cables have been laid, extending the Company's distribution system as far as West Point, where we hope to get a number of new consumers amongst the Chinese. This extension, now being connected up, displaces a portion of the old overhead distribution, and further extensions of a like nature are in contemplation to be carried out during the coming winter. Gentlemen, all these alterations

and extensions, which are advisable in order to maintain the efficiency of the company's service will, of course, entail a considerable amount of expenditure on capital account. Fortunately, it has not been necessary so far to call for fresh capital and you may rely on your Directors doing everything in their power to postpone increasing the capital of the company for as long as possible. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions that shareholders may wish to ask.

There were no questions. The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Dr. J. W. Noble seconded. Carried unanimously.

Mr. G. J. B. Sayer proposed, and Mr. R. Roberts seconded, the re-election of Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and E. G. Barrett as Directors. Agreed.

On the motion of Mr. J. Owen Hughes, seconded by Mr. H. F. Carmichael, the appointment of Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson in place of Mr. H. Keswick, resigned, was confirmed.

Mr. E. W. Terrey proposed the re-election of Messrs. W. Hutton-Potts and J. Cox Edwards as auditors. Mr. Leung Yan Po seconded. Carried *unanimously*.

THE JAPAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

ARREST OF DIRECTORS.

The Dai Nippon sugar scandal has taken an interesting and sensational turn. We learn from a Tokyo dispatch to the *Osaka Asahi* that on Sunday, the 18th instant, Judges and Procurators made a search of the houses of Messrs. Uriu, Tsunekawa, and Imai, auditors of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company, and then made their way to the office of the company and inspected the books. They also searched the houses of Mr. Sakawa, the late President of the company, and Messrs. Isomura and Akiyama, managing directors, and arrested all three gentlemen. This action was based on information given by a shareholder regarding the discrepancy of ¥800,000 in the accounts. The New Criminal Code, adds the dispatch, contains provisions which, interpreted in a wide sense, authorize the Court to punish the authors of such irregularities as those for which the late directors of the company are responsible. These provisions have not yet been put into force and opinion is divided amongst eminent jurists regarding their interpretation, but the Procurators in the Tokyo Court acted on the information on the basis of the provisions in question.

We learn from the *Osaka Mainichi* that on Sunday morning at 11.30 o'clock Procurator Ujeda, in the Kobe Court, accompanied by four detectives and an officer in uniform, visited the office of the Fuzuki Shoten at Sakaya-machi, Kobe, and made a search there and subsequently at the houses of Mr. Kaneko, manager, and of Mr. Yanagita, vice-manager of the firm. The Fuzuki Shoten is a well-known sugar firm in Kobe, which has a claim of ¥3,000,000 against the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company. The action taken by the Kobe Court is said to be connected with the arrest of Messrs. Akiyama and Isomura, late managing directors of the Dai Nippon Company. The statements of agreement exchanged between the company and the Fuzuki Shoten regarding the transfer of the Dai Nippon Sugar mill from the latter to the Dai Nippon Co. were seized at the office, while two or three documents were seized at the house of Mr. Kaneko. It is reported that when the Dai Nippon Sugar mill was transferred Messrs. Akiyama and Isomura made a profit of ¥600,000. The office of the Fuzuki Shoten and the houses of Messrs. Kaneko and Yanagita were searched to gain evidence as to the alleged embezzlement by the directors of the company. The house of Mr. Hitomi, formerly manager of the Dai Nippon Sugar mill, who is now residing at Dai, near Moji, was to have been searched at the same time.—*Japan Chronicle*.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday next at 3.45 p.m. Following are the orders of the day:—

Report by the Medical Officer of Health relative to certain houses remaining to be dealt with under section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1901-1908.

Minute by the Medical Officer of Health relative to section A of Mount Caroline Cemetery.

Minute by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon reporting a case of anthrax in the Kennedy Town Cattle Depot.

Minute relative to a serious outbreak of plague at Sham Chun in Chinese territory.

Proposed Estimates for the Sanitary Department for the year 1910.

Further application for permission to erect trough closets at a new theatre on Inland Lot No. 834.

Application for a fat-bolling licence at No. 25, Belcher Street, ground floor.

Application for a fat-bolling licence at No. 80, Ta Tit Street, Sham-shu-po.

Mortality return from Macao for the weeks ending 25th, 18th and 10th April, 1909.

Mortality Statistics for the month ending 31st March, 1909.

Time-washing return for the fortnight ending 6th April, 1909.

Rail return for the weeks ending 30th and 17th April, 1909.

MR. J. GRAY SCOTT'S DEPARTURE.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF.

Mr. J. Gray Scott, the retired popular general manager of the Electric Traction Co., left for England via Japan to-day. The occasion was availed of by the staff of the company whose general management Mr. Scott has just relinquished for a demonstration which has rarely been witnessed in the harbour before.

A launch of the Green Island Co. was kindly placed at the disposal of the members of the staff—Chinese and foreign—of the Tramway Co. In that vessel those who so ably assisted Mr. Scott in his duties to the residents of the Colony during the past few years embarked at Blake Pier shortly before noon. At the fore the red-white-and-blue of Old England was flown while astern the yellow dragon flag fluttered to the breeze. The Chinese staff "manned" the upper deck each carrying a bannerette. As the launch cast off from Blake Pier, she steamed eastward as far as the *David Gillies* busy in front of Queen's Building and there awaited the *Keo Cheong* long launch with Mr. Gray Scott and friends on board. Soon the trim little launch steamed out of Queen's Statue wharf where many friends had gathered to say "Good-bye" to Mr. Scott. As soon as the launch with the party hove in sight ringing cheers to the accompaniment of a deafening fusillade of crackers were sent up and hundreds of different-coloured flags waved in the air. On each side of the launch the legend: "Bon Voyage, Gray Scott" was displayed in huge letters on a white ground. The launch piloted Mr. Scott's craft to the *Nippon Maru* which he boarded for Japan. On board the Japanese liner hearty wishes were exchanged and good-speed having been tendered the departing chief, the large staff of the Electric Traction Co. returned to the launch to resume the even tenor of their way in the daily routine of their onerous duty to an excited and not easily satisfied public.

THE COMING HIPPODROME.

EULOGISTIC PRESS REFERENCES.

The next circus to visit the Colony will be the Hippodrome and Menagerie, of which Mr. A. Jackson is the representative. During the Hippodrome's stay at Calcutta, it was the recipient of flattering Press notices, which we reproduce below in part for the information of intending patrons. According to a Rangoon contemporary, the Calcutta Press, in their appreciative notices of the Hippodrome when it was in that city showing nightly to crowded houses, paid just tribute to its delightful variety, which has the great advantage of sustaining the interest of the house from beginning to end. In contrast with other similar entertainments, the excellent appointments of the Hippodrome strike the spectator at once. The unanimous verdict at the initial performance given by the Hippodrome at Rangoon some time ago was that it was about the best show that the place had seen since Harrold's visited Rangoon a few years back, not to forget Fitzgerald's and other European combinations during their Eastern tour. Professor G. Urban, the lion tamer, is described as being intrepid and possessing considerable sang froid in his wonderful exposition of the mastery of the human will over brutal strength. The animals are said to have been reduced to a surprising degree of docility, with the exception of a young male lion, who showed decided signs of viciousness, frequent recourse to the whip being resorted to in order to keep the brute under control. The combination include a number of equestrianes whose graceful performance on spirited and prancing steeds is bound to evoke the admiration of all. An item which will doubtless take with Hongkong audiences is the ballet dance by the Sisters Elliott, who also appear in a turn of acrobatic feats. The Hippodrome is not without that indispensable factor if success is to be achieved in entertainments of this kind—the clowns. It takes a clever man to play the fool, and in the persons of Leo and Dummy, who are entrusted with the comic portion of the entertainment; Hongkong audiences can be assured of side-splitting laughter at the funny men's clever witticisms and their aptitude for the diabolical art of mischief-making. Many waistcoat buttons will need replacement by irate members of the fair sex ere the season is over.

The items enumerated above are but an insignificant portion of the numerous turns with which the Hippodrome is provided. With such a versatility of talent and the satisfactory Press references alluded to, success is already assured and Wednesday night should see a full house at Causeway Bay on the occasion of the grand opening performance.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN FORMOSA.

Sugar mills are rapidly being erected in Formosa. Mills established this year exclusively for squeezing the syrup from the cane are so many in number that they are able to turn out 2,000 tons of syrup in 24 hours. If the industry increases at the present rate, the total production of sugar in Formosa this year may reach 220,000,000 kins. The Formosan Sugar Refining Company, with a capital of ¥10,000,000, and the Tainan Sugar Refining Company, with a capital of ¥2,000,000, are very closely connected, both companies being controlled by the same Japanese directors. The two Formosan directors and the auditors of the two companies are, however, different persons. In these circumstances the two companies have agreed to incorporate into one concern with a capital of ¥12,000,000. The agreement is to be placed before the general meeting of the respective companies in August next.

The total shipment of sugar from Formosa to Japan proper during last month amounted to 13,700,000 kins, the highest on record. This quantity is four times as large as that of the corresponding month of last year. For this month the shipment is expected to be even larger. According to a Taipei dispatch the Oriental Sugar Refining Company of Formosa has a scheme on foot to borrow foreign money through the medium of Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. for the purpose of erecting a large mill.

—*Japan Chronicle*.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Present:—Messrs. N. Kruss (vice-chairman), J. B. Fenwick, J. Mancarioli, S. Okuyama, and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence was read concerning certain dangerous blasting operations, and should it be necessary, the Secretary was instructed to take action in the matter.

Ordinary routine business was transacted.

The Superintendent of Police reported the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summons. Throwing rubbish, &c., into the public drains 4, Illegal detention 1, Creating a disturbance 3, Debt 1, Cutting service without giving notice 7, Breach of Municipal Regulations (Disorderly houses) 2, Summary Arrests, Breach of Opium Regulations 3, Committing a nuisance 1, Being a rogue and a vagabond, &c., 1, Being in possession of stolen property 2, Assault 3, Breach of Prison Regulations 2.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE, Chairman.

By order: C. BERKELEY MITCHELL, Secretary.

SINGAPORE POLICE.

STATE OF CRIME IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

THE ACTIVITY OF SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mr. A. R. Chanceller, the acting Inspector-General of police, Straits Settlements, has sent in his report on the department and on the state of crime for the year 1908. This shows that the authorised strength in Singapore, including Christmas Island, is 1,108, whereas the actual strength is 1,054, while the totals for the Straits Settlements are 2,513 and 2,403, respectively.

The inspectors, from chief detective inspectors downwards have, he writes, again, thoroughly earned (with few exceptions) the tribute paid to them last year by Mr. Coscuden in his annual report, in which he said that they were the backbone of the service, but at the same time go on the standard of efficiency expected of inspectors, and indeed of all rank-and-file, and this I am glad to say seems to be thoroughly appreciated by some of the younger and more recently joined members of the force, who will outstrip in the race for promotion some of those men who have longer service, unless these realise before it is too late, that in order to gain preferment in the higher ranks of the service it is necessary to study, in order to fit themselves for the more responsible position.

DETECTIVES.

I can only endorse with regard to the rank and file of this branch the remarks made by Mr. Coscuden last year. With the exception of one or two individual members who can be trusted, and who are therefore rather apt to be overworked, the majority of these men are better described as paid informers than as detectives. The more credit is therefore due to the officers who have been in charge of or attached to this department for the work which they have accomplished, notably Chief Detective Insp. Bourne and Insp. Frayne, Taylor, and acting Insp. Bourne, in Singapore, and Chief Detective Insp. Kirke, Insp. Ambrose and Sergt. Thrale, in Penang.

STATE OF CRIME.

Judging from the return of offences reported to the police alone, crime may be said to have been normal in 1908. As a matter of fact the number of offences reported was less by 207 than the number reported in 1907, in which year only seven more than in 1906 were reported. Crime would therefore seem not to be on the increase.

The number of the cases arrested by the police shows an enormous increase, being the highest since 1901, when there were 26,265 persons arrested. The actual number in 1908 was 24,812, being 4,802 more than in 1907. An examination of the return shows that the increase in the number of arrests is entirely due to Singapore, the returns from the other Settlements being normal. Minor offences increased by 1,885, affrays and attempts to commit offences by 56, cruelty to animals by 632, offences under the ricksha ordinance by 622, criminal force by 332, and offences under the Municipal Ordinance by 355. The increase under the minor offences ordinance is no doubt due to action once more being taken to clear away the obstructing hawkers from the five-foot-ways and the vicinity of the markets, the police having stayed their hands while the new system of licensing stall-holders was being introduced.

Under the *Hijacking Ordinance*, 1906, more drastic action had to be taken in an endeavour to keep street corners clear, as now that there is so much motor traffic, the custom of the pullers of placing their rickshas at the corners of a street with the shafts pointing into the roadway becomes increasingly dangerous.

There was no serious disturbance to the peace of the Settlement during the year, but there is no doubt that secret societies are beginning to show activity, and to their action in endeavouring to force recruits to join them is due in measure the increases of criminal force, and there is little doubt that they are at the bottom of more than one of the cases of murder.

FINANCIAL IMPRESSIONS.

Gambling grows every year more difficult to cope with, as the gamblers by experience are now able to render nugatory to a great extent the efforts of the police to stop them. I do not refer to the police class but to the more well-to-do classes of Chinese men and women. Chap. Joe Koo, formerly a gambler, has been more than usually frequent during the year, and despite the greatest efforts, very little success has attended the efforts of the police who under Mr. Gardiner in Singapore have done their utmost to get convictions.

The finger impressions of 1,043 persons charged in Singapore with offences were taken and classified. Of these 420 were classified as having previous convictions, 181 being persons who had returned unlawfully from banishment. In Penang, the finger impressions of 3,875 persons were taken, of whom 548 were identified as having been previously convicted and 270 as having returned from banishment.—*Straits Times*.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

ANOTHER UNIVERSITY FOR CHINA.

A RUSSIAN SCHEME.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd April.

It is proposed by the Russian authorities to establish a University in the Three Eastern Provinces. The Waiyupu has induced the abandonment of the scheme on the ground that a university will be founded by China herself.

CONSULAR OFFICIALS.

CHINESE GRADING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd April.

The Waiyupu has decided upon the following grading of consular officials:—

Consuls-general to be of the fourth rank. Full consuls of the fifth rank; and a Vice-consul of the sixth rank.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS.

RAILWAY REGULATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd April.

The Ministries of War and of Posts and Communications have agreed upon twenty-one regulations for the conveyance of troops by railways.

PENANG'S COMMERCIAL YEAR.

Extracts from the Penang Chamber of Commerce report for 1908 show that the average price of house property in Penang business quarters as compared with that of a year ago, is about 10 per cent. lower, but few properties have been put up to auction—and many important sales have taken place. The slackness in the land and house property market is said to be due in a great measure to scarcity of capital, general stringency of money, losses or reduced profits in business, and to some extent to the frequent and increasing Municipal demands in connection with alterations, repairs, and taxes.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Five new companies were registered during 1908, viz:—

The Elphinstone Syndicate, Limited. Capital \$35,000.

The Penang Motor Works, Limited. Capital \$9,000.

The Menglembu Lode Syndicate, Limited. Capital \$150,000.

The Semangkol Rubber Company, Limited. Capital \$100,000.

Teik Chin and Company, Limited. Capital \$200,000.

No Company went into liquidation during the year.

The report of the Sub Committee on Sunday Labour was subsequently published, and it was recommended that while it was not necessary to repeal the main provisions of the Ordinance, a case had been made out for amending it, in such a way as to limit the restrictions on Sunday Labour to the hours between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. on that day, and in order to prevent applications for permits to work other than in exceptional cases, that fees be charged for such permits on a scale proportionate to the tonnage of the vessel up to a maximum of \$60. The fees so to be collected in each Settlement to be locally applied to the relief of destitute seamen. An Ordinance was subsequently passed giving effect to the recommendations above set forth.

Money has been very tight in the Bazaar throughout the past year, and to a very large extent the same reasons advanced a year ago are largely accountable for the bad times we have just passed through.

Owing to the unsatisfactory state of business the Banks have not been inclined to advance money freely and their policy has undoubtedly tended to check undue speculation.

TRADE OF THE PORT.

1908 has been a year of depression, such as probably has never before been experienced in Penang. Failures were rife, more especially in the first half of the year, and a general feeling of distrust prevailed, which tended to further curtail business. It is hoped that the worst is now over, but while the prices of tin and produce generally, the vital factors of the trade, remain at their present level, no great improvement can be looked for.

At the close of the year, two or three European firms announced their intention of limiting the hitherto reckless credit granted to the dealers in the bazaar, and it remains to be seen whether they will be successful in their efforts to put trading on a sounder basis in this respect.

During the year 1908 the volume of import and export trade declined enormously, and the loss in business must have had a bad effect on many of the local firms, but it is gratifying to find that most of them have been able to hold their own, as only one European firm of any importance has failed during the period under review.

It is generally reported that export business has not been profitable, owing to prices of almost every article of Straits produce having fallen. Business conditions still remain very quiet, but a slight improvement has to be reported in the price of a few articles of produce.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. THREATENED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Canton, 23rd April.

The office of the Standard Oil Co. of New York in Shanghai is in receipt of a blackmailing letter from robbers in which they demand a large sum of money. The robbers threaten to burn the Company's oil tanks, should the money demanded be not forthcoming. The matter has been reported to the local authorities through the United States Consul at Canton.

VICEROY'S RETURN.

Late yesterday afternoon, at about half-past seven, o'clock, H.E. Chang Jen Chun, Admiral Li Chun and the Taoist for the Development of Native Industries and party, who had taken part in the ceremony in connection with the founding of the city of Heungchow on Wednesday, returned to Canton by the cruisers *Kiang Kie* and *Kiang Ching*.

ATTEMPTED PIRACY.

On the 19th instant the steamer *Kwang Wai*, of the Hongkong-Wuchow line, when on her return journey to Hongkong with a number of passengers, had a very exciting experience. Some thirty pirates managed to board the steamer under the innocent guise of passengers on her way down river. At about 8 o'clock in the evening the robbers prepared to put their plan into effect, when approaching a place called Nam Kong Poon, below Tak Hing. The captain of the vessel was quick to perceive the nefarious design and at once raised an alarm, which was answered by a guard boat in the vicinity. Fortunately, a patrolling launch was also near at hand, with whose assistance also the daring plot was nipped in the bud. The soldiers of the guard boat, together with the crew of the *Kwang Wai*, had a vigorous hand-to-hand fight with the pirates with the result that the pilot of the *Kwang Wai* was killed and several others wounded. Ultimately the soldiers were able to secure the arrest of some twenty of the robbers, who have now been brought to Canton to be dealt with.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 23rd instant:—

The market has shown a little more activity during the week and, with few exceptions, all stocks show a hardening tendency.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in further demand and have been dealt in to some extent at the improved rate of \$43, closing with more inquiries. The London rate has also risen to \$89.10. Nationals are quiet without business to report at \$51.

Marine Insurances.—Cautious have found buyers at \$187, and more can probably be had at the rate. North Chinas remain steady at \$11.105. Unions have weakened to \$785 ex the final dividend of \$17 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908, paid on the 21st inst.

Fire Insurances.—Sales of China Fires have been effected at \$104 and \$104, and now buyers offer \$105. Hongkong Fires have also strengthened to \$335.

Shipping.—China and Malacca have risen to \$13, at which rate sales have taken place, but more shares are obtainable. Douglases have been dealt in at \$15 and \$16. Indo-Chinas went back a little and sales took place at \$67 and \$68, but the market has since strengthened considerably and close with buyers at \$72. Shell Transports hardened during the early part of the week to \$56 but have receded to \$56 with buyers. Star Ferries, old, are wanted at \$24 while the new shares are unaltered. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been a firmer market, and have been sold at \$30.

Refineries.—China Sugars continue steady at \$137. Luzons are slightly easier at \$16. Perak Sugars are quiet at \$13. 132, according to mail advices from the North.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are again in favour and have been placed in the North at \$18. A firmer feeling in Raubs prevails, and after numerous sales at advancing rates from \$7.70 there are buyers at \$8.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have inquiries at the improved rate of \$52. Whampoa Docks are out of favour and offering at \$79. In the North, Shanghai Docks have weakened to \$18.80, at which rate they are inquired for, while Hongkew Wharves are obtainable at \$16.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Stores are reported sold in the North at \$18. Hongkong Hotels are in request at \$85, and Hongkong Lands at \$7. Humphreys Estates are neglected at \$2. Shanghai Lands have buyers at \$11.17.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons remain quiet at \$9. Ewos have advanced to \$12, at which price they are wanted. From latest mail advices to hand changes in other Northern mills are as follows:—Internationals \$12.02, Lau Kung Mows \$11.11, Tellers, and Soy Chees \$11.410.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents are still to be had at \$7. Dairy Farms have risen to \$16. Green Island Cements have found buyers at \$8.00. China Borens have been sold at \$11.30 and more shares are wanted. Hongkong Ice has declined to \$55, with sellers. There has been another big rise in Langkats during the week, from \$18.90 to \$18.1075, but they have since receded to a slight extent and are in demand at \$18.1040. Sumatras are wanted at the reduced rate of \$18.132.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/5-5/16, on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 7/4.

Dividends Payable.—Hongkong Electric's dividend of \$1.00 and bonus of 10 cents per share for 1908 payable to-morrow.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for forward Settlements:—

April Settlement	29th April
May	31st May
June	30th June
July	30th July
August	30th August
September	29th September

PHEASANT SHOOTING IN CHINA.

THE USE OF THE HAWK.

Four hours by train south-west of Peking lie the Hai Ling, or West Tomb, the mausolea of the reigning dynasty. The tomb lies in a large park-like enclosure, containing some sixty square miles of broken hilly country, in which the Chinese are not allowed to settle, and which may not be ploughed up. In consequence of this it is a refuge for all kinds of game, and about the only sure find for pheasants with the easy reach of Peking. A kind of chamois (the Indian goat) and spotted deer are found on the higher hills, and are preyed on by the panther and the wolf.

As soon as the frost sets in for the winter the Chinese begin shooting the pheasants, says a writer in the *Field*, and although they seem to do their best to exterminate them, a good many apparently escape and provide the stock for the following year. The birds are shot over dogs, some of which have really good noses, though in appearance they differ in no way from the scavengers of the village streets. If possible, a tame hawk is also taken out to mark down birds that are missed or not fired at. The man with the hawk takes his stand on a commanding hill, and the hunter with his dog proceeds to draw round him. If the dog puts up a pheasant which is missed by the Chinese, or a brace, only one of which can be fired at, the hawk is at once loosed, and pheasant and hawk disappear together.

The hunter reloads and follows and finds the hawk by means of a small bell attached to its back, probably sitting on a rock or tree stump. He then sends his dog in to put up the pheasant, which is invariably hiding in a thick bit of cover within a few yards of the hawk. As long as the hawk is sitting there the poor bird will neither run nor fly, and thus falls an easy victim to the hunter.

In this way a couple of Chinamen with a gun, a dog, and a hawk make comparatively large bags in places where the foreigner, vainly attempting to walk up his game with a straggling line of useless Chinese beaters, will probably only get a few shots in a day, and certainly never find a pheasant again which he has once missed.

On the steeper hills, where there is less cover, chikors are found in considerable quantities, and give very fair sport, except for their indefatigable powers of running uphill. But the Chinese keep them still by using a hawk, much as a kite is flown at home, and, of course, would not hesitate to slay them on the run. Along the streams, fighting hard to keep open in spite of the severe frost, a few duck and snipe may be picked up, the latter heavier and plumper birds than the regular spring and autumn visitors.

OULAW'S DEATH.

FIGHT IN A BORNEO JUNGLE.

The following interesting account of the death of Melayak, who has for some years been causing trouble in the Rumbun district, of British North Borneo, is printed in the local *Herald*, of 1st instant:—

During the past few years repeated efforts have been made to capture Melayak, who, having been arrested for homicide, escaped from gaol and has since harried the villages into supplying himself and followers with food and has resisted the Government on every occasion. The following account of his death made by L. C. 254 Ieger to the District Officer, Toman, is of interest:—

I left Gagan in charge of a force to capture Melayak. I had with me P.C.'s Langit, Merijak and Pengual; also chief Sayong, Semando, Antangan, Meylia and others.

Meylia guided us along a beaten track towards the Telocasan; we passed some villages and men joined our party till we numbered about 20—many others would have come. On the third day, we reached the Sual stream, which flows into the Sigula, a tributary of the Telocasan. We were far from any village and a Murut told us Melayak's sulp was a little further on, so we slept the night by the stream.

RIFLE SHOT EXCHANGED.

Before dawn I took the police with Syong and others and went on slowly. We four police had rifles. Antangan took Sayong's muzzle-loader; the rest had spears. After day-break we came out on a clearing in front of us was a sulp of sticks and leaves about 20 yards away. I saw a few men in and around the sulp. I think about six men were there. They saw us at the same time and gathered in the sulp. I dropped on one knee, the others did the same, just as two shots were fired at us. The bullets passing over our heads. I ordered our party to fire. Melayak's people replied firing about three times. Next time I fired I hit my man. He was aiming with a gun and a bullet took him in the shoulder—he dropped. The sulp was full of smoke and I could see nothing. We fired again and again but no answer came and we approached. Three men jumped out of the sulp and made off into the jungle.

Within the sulp we found two men lying as dead. They were recognized by Sayong and Semando as Melayak and Longak. Melayak was shot through the forehead and was dead. Longak was shot in the body and in the thigh and was about dead also. Both had rifles which I took away.

A TERRIBLE GUARANTEE.

In the sulp there were a few cooking pots and loads of ubi kuyu. The sulp was a temporary halting place. I left the bodies lying there for Melayak's men to take when they returned to the sulp.

None of my party suffered in any way. We returned by the way we had come.

In forwarding the report, the District Officer adds:—Melayak's death comes at an opportune moment for Liggam—the other powerful outlaw of the telocasan—and he had agreed to join hands after their long rivalry. Liggam was driven to seek assistance for the police patrol lately sent out to meet Liggam brought back his uncle Lantagong who came in to Toman and surrendered on behalf of Liggam's following of fifteen men. Negotiations are still proceeding and I will report on this later. Melayak for his part was engaged to provide Liggam with two slaves and a freshly taken head as a guarantee of good faith.

Under the circumstances I think L. C. Ieger did well, but I regret the bloodshed caused by Melayak's determination to resist to the last.

To-day's Advertisements.

SPECIAL SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON Saturday,

the 1st MAY, 1909, commencing at 2 P.M. Sharp,

HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS.

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell on the above date at their

SALIS ROOMS, ICE HOUSE STREET

Fine Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Best Linen Towels, Roller Towels, Kitchen and Pantry Cloths, White Satin Quilts (single and double bed size), White and Cream Lace Curtains (8 yds., 8 1/2 and 4 yds.), Hemstitched Sheets, Pure Irish Hand-embroidered Pillow Cases, Supper Cloths, Tray Cloths, Bedspreads, Assortment of Skirts and Underskirts, Pure Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths with Serviettes to match, Moirette Underskirts, Embroidered Ladies' Robes, Camisoles, Night-dresses, Blouses and Dress Longtbls, Ladies' and Gent's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Covers, Carpets and Axminster Rugs, &c., &c.

(To arrive per S.S. "Qopack" on the 25th instant).

Goods will be on view on FRIDAY A.M.

Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [370]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SOMALI,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,

PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns for Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 30th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [371]

LIVING LINKS WITH OLD

SHANGHAI.

INTERESTING NEWS OF FORMER RESIDENTS.

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* published recently a long and interesting account of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the wedding of Captain John and Mrs. Farham of Seattle, and we have no doubt our readers will be pleased to learn a few particulars regarding these two aged people, who are veritable living links with the early days of Shanghai. Captain Farham brings none other than the brother of the late Sylvanus Cobb Farham, and joint founder with that gentleman of the great enterprise which is now known as the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., says the *Shanghai Times*. Perhaps there are still one or two of our older residents who will remember this veteran and rejoice to learn that he is still to the fore, and considering his great age, going strong, although, unhappily, not so well provided apparently with this world's goods as his antecedents would seem to indicate that he ought to be.

Capt. Farham, though now approaching his ninety-second birthday, looks much younger. His mind is clear and he recalls the names of people and places he has not seen for half a century. His smooth face sets in a frame of silvery hair and snow-white whiskers. Except for rheumatism, which has crippled his hands and forced him to wear cloth shoes he is hale and hearty, and the vigour of his lungs is best attested by his own statement that "when I holler they can hear me for four blocks."

Mrs. Farham does all the reading, as the captain's eye-sight is bad, due, he says, to an attack of small-pox in China years ago. Each morning the captain goes down to "the barber shop" and borrows the *Post-Intelligencer*, and then returns it by 8 o'clock after Mrs. Farham has read it to him. She is a very pleasant little woman. Because she is very deaf, the captain says "She is the eyes and I am the ears of the Farham family, and we need each other."

RECOUNT YEARS OF WEDDED BLISS.

What memories the Farhams recounted as they sat together that evening in their little kitchen! Sixty-nine years of wedded bliss, and many of them spent in the cabin of a ship.

The captain sailed between Boston and Liverpool for a number of years before he became master of the square-rigged ship *Admiral Stirling*, built by and named after a man whose two sons have been connected with shipping interests on Puget Sound. In this ship he made seven complete trips around the globe, his wife with him on these long voyages, which covered seven years and one day, with three months "lay-up" time, required by the charter, on each voyage.

Experiences that would fill a book have fallen to the captain and his wife, and not the least of these is shown by a scar, now but a thin, unbroken line, running from the roots of his hair to the tip of his chin. This was received one night about midway across the Atlantic, when bound for Boston. The ship was a four-decker, and trouble had been brewing in the forecastle. The captain went forward for the dark, and a sailor mistaking him for the much-hated "mate" struck him with a carving knife as he descended a companion way. Grappling with his assailant,

TUESDAY, April 27th, 9.15 p.m.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT. City Hall.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [369]

WANTED.

AN ADVANCED SPECIALIST, just breaking up his general collection, intending to confine himself to the Far Eastern countries, would be glad to hear from any collector, who have Hongkong, Siam, Japan, and French Surcharged Offices in South China, &c., &c., to exchange or sell. Bank References. Apply to

Lt. Colonel NEWMAN, c/o "China Critic," Tientsin.

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THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 7th May, 1909, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, which was duly passed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 21st April, 1909:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

By Order of the Board of Directors, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1909. [369]

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 7th May, 1909, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, which was duly passed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 21st April, 1909:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

By Order of the Board of Directors, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1909. [369]

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

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By Order of the Board of Directors, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1909. [369]

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By Order of the Board of Directors, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1909. [369]

Public Companies.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 7th May, 1909, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, which was duly passed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Society held on the 21st April, 1909:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

By Order of the Board of Directors, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1909. [362]

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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By Order of the Board of Directors, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1909. [369]

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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By Order of the Board of Directors, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1909. [369]

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

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